A Pre-Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Self Structured Module on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents Among Mothers of Under Five Children in Selected Rural Area at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Megha Dongre[1*], Rachana Abraham[2], Anjum Novel[3]

[1]*Master of Science in Nursing, Final Year, Department of Child Health Nursing, Government College of Nursing, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India*
[2]*Associate Professor, Department of Child Health Nursing, Government College of Nursing, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India*
[3]*Demonstrator, Department of Child Health Nursing, Government College of Nursing, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India*

Abstract: The current study aimed to assess the effectiveness of self-structured module on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected rural area at Bilaspur Chhattisgarh. Pre-experimental one group pre test, post test research design was utilizing to achieve the stated. **Objective**. 1.To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children. 2. To assess the effectiveness of self-structured module on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children. 3. To find out the association between post-test level of knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five years. children with their selected socio demographic variable. **Hypothesis:** To examine the following objective hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. H1: There will be significant difference between Pretest and post test level of knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children. H2: There will be significant association between post test level of knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children. **Projected Outcome/Hypothesis:** For the present study Pre experimental one group pre test, post test design is utilized to achieved the stated objective. The study was based on the conceptual framework based On J.W. Kenny's Open System Model is to assess the effectiveness of self-structured module on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children. A quantitative research approach is used pilot study was conducted to confirm the feasibility of the study and determine the reliability of the tool. For main study consecutive sampling was done on 60 sample of mothers of under five-year children regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children The data was analysed using the descriptive and inferential statistics where the result shows. The Split Half Method was used to the reliability of the tool, the test was forts divided into two equivalent halves and correlation for the half was found. By using Spearman Brown Formula, the estimated reliability of the entire test were calculated. Hence, the computed coefficient value was R = 0.89, reliability was established. Their liability of them ensuring instrument is a major criterion for assessing the quality and adequacy. The findings related to prevention of home accident among the mothers of under five-year children Pre experimental one group pre test -post test design The obtain data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The knowledge score in pre test and post test are 457 and 909 respectively out of 1000. The total mean and mean score percentage of pre test and post test are 7.61 & mean percentage is (12.69%), total mean of post test is 15.15 & mean percentage is (25.25 %). The mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score is 8.33 and the standard deviation of pre test and post-test is 2.300 and post 4.202 respectively. Study reveals that there was a significant difference between pre test–post test knowledge score and criteria wise analysis of pretest and posttest level of knowledge score by frequency and percentage regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children, pre test reveals that majority of subjects 75% (45) have average knowledge, 1.66% (1) have poor knowledge & 23.33% (14) have good knowledge. In post test majority of subjects 75% (45) have good knowledge, 25% (15) have average knowledge & none of them have poor knowledge regarding prevention of home accident. The knowledge score was related to effectiveness of self-structured module on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children. The overall mean, mean percentage of pretest score is 7.61 (12.69%) with standard deviation 2.300 & overall mean, mean percentage of post test score is 15.15 (25.25%) with standard deviation 4.202 respectively standard error was 0.60. The effectiveness of self-structured module was significant. Difference between pre test–post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five-year children calculated Z value is 12.55 was greater than the table value 2.00 at 0.05 level of significance, which proves the effectiveness of self-structured module was effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers of under five year children, hence it was effective. Chi-square was calculated to find out the significant association between the post test knowledge score of Mothers of under five-

*Corresponding author: meghadongre25@gmail.com

year children with their selected socio demographic variables accepted. It reveals that there was a significant association found between the post test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five-year children and socio demographic variables are accepted for age, occupation, sources of information, type of house.

Keywords: assess, effectiveness, knowledge, self-structured module, home accidents, mothers.

1. Introduction

Today's Children are the citizens of tomorrow. They deserve to inherit a safer, fairer and healthier world. There is no task more important than safe guarding regarding environment. In today's world, in the developed as well as developing countries, danger prevails not only on the roads but it also exists the home and playgrounds. Every year thousands of children die or permanently disabled as a result of accidental injuries. In many developing countries, injuries are one of the major causes of death in children's in the age group of 1-5 years. The future development of our children depends on their enjoying good health today. A house is an exciting place for infants and small children, who love to explore but aren't aware of the potential dangers. Life can't be risk-free, but most household accidents can be prevented by utilizing a household safety list. The incidence of accidental injuries is increasing in India, especially home accidents in children. Hence the knowledge of mothers is essential for undertaking measures to prevent them.

2. Methodology

A pre-experimental one group pre test, post test research design was utilizing to assess the effectiveness of self structured module regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children at selected rural area Bilaspur (C.G.) Where the subject was selected by convenience sampling techniques. An extensive review of literature was undertaken various related concepts. The study adopted the J.W. Kenny 's open system model theory based on input, throughput output, and feedback. Convenience sampling techniques were used to obtain 60 sample. The tools was self-structured module.

3. Result and Discussion

A. Organization of Data

The findings of the study were discussed under five sections stated below.

Section–I:
Distribution of subjects according to socio demographic variables in frequency and percentage.

Section– II:
Assessment of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge by using frequency, percentage, mean and mean percentage, mean difference and standard deviation.

Section–III:
Criteria wise analysis of pretest and posttest level of knowledge score by frequency and percentage

Section–IV:
Evaluation of data related to effectiveness of self-structured

module on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five-year children.
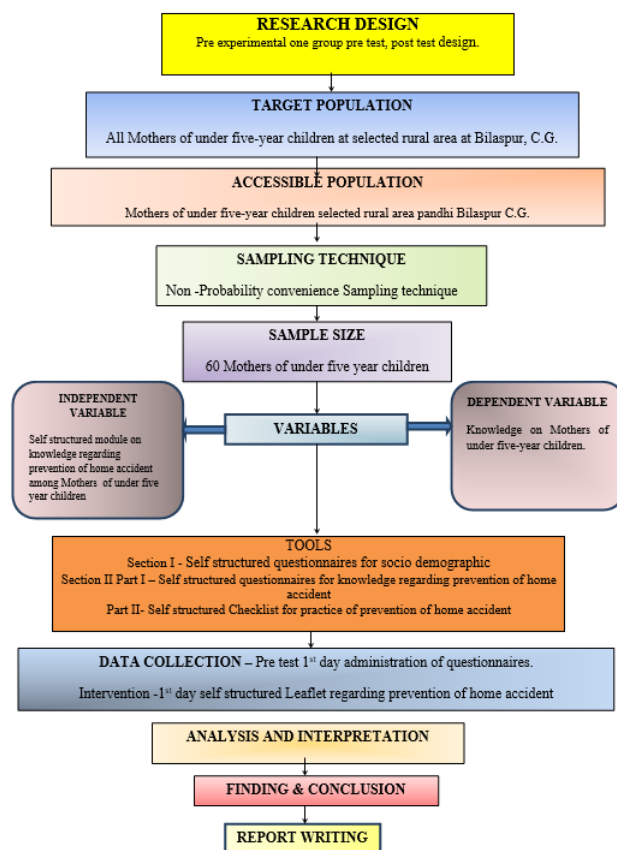

Fig. 1. Schematic presentation of research design

Section-V:
Association between post-test level of knowledge Regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children with their selected socio demographic variables would be determined by the chi– square test.

B. The Analysis of Data was Organized and Presented Under the Following Headings

It shows that in the majority of Mothers of under five year children had 55% (33) belong to the age group of 26-30 years, 31.70% (19) belongs to age group of 31-35years, 6.70% (4) belongs to age group of 36-40 years & 6.70% (4) belongs to 36-40 years.

Depict that, majority of Mothers under five year children's was Primary school 38% (23), and middle school 38% (23) and Higher school 16.70% (10), and graduation and above 6.70% (4).

Depicts that majority of Mothers under five year children's was Housewife 75% (45), and Laborer 25% (15).

Depicts that, majority of Mothers under five year children's income was < 2000 is 60% (36), and 2000-3000 is 40% (24).

Depict that majority of type of family of Mothers under five year children's has joint family is 61.70% (37), and Nuclear family is 35% (21) and single parents is 3.30% (4).

Depict that majority of number of under five year children is Two children was 63.30% (38), and Three children is 23.30%

(14) and one children is 13.30% (8).

Depict that majority of information regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five-year children Television was 66.70% (40), and Newspaper is 33.30% (20).

Depict that majority of Types of houses is kaccha house was 73.30% (44), and Pakka house 20% (12), and semi Pakka house is 6.70% (4).

Revels that majority of Types of home accident of under five year children, Burn had 48% (29), and Choking is 30% (18), and Fracture is 21.70% (13).

4. Distribution of Subject According to Variable by Frequency and Percentage

Revels that the knowledge of pre test and post test was 457 and 909 respectively out of 1000. The total mean of pre test is 7.61 & mean percentage is 12.69%, total mean of post test is 15.15 & mean percentage is 25.25 %. The standard deviation of pre test was 2.300 and post test 4.202.

Depicts the knowledge score between pre test and post test. Where, in pre test majority of subjects was 75% (45) average knowledge, 1.66% (1) have poor knowledge & 23.33% (14) have good knowledge. In post test majority of subjects 75% (45) was good knowledge, 25% (15) have average knowledge & none of them have poor knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five-year children.

Revels that there was an effectiveness of self -structured module, significant difference between pre test & post test knowledge of prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children as calculated value of Z-test was 12.55 (DF= 59) is greater than table value 2.00 (0.0202) at 0.05 level of significance

Association Between selected socio demographic variables with post test knowledge prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children, Used -Chi Square Test.

- There was significant association found between age and posttest level of knowledge score, the calculated i.e. 38.09 was greater than the table value of chi-square (7.82) at 0.05 level of significance.
- There was no significant association found between educational qualification and posttest level of knowledge score the calculated i.e. 3.176 was lesser than the table value of chi-square (7.83) at 0.05 level of significance.
- There was no significant association found between Occupation and posttest level of knowledge score the calculated i.e.4.291 was lesser than the table value of chi-square (5.9) at 0.05 level of significance.
- There was no significant association found between Income and posttest level of knowledge score the calculated i.e. 2.17 was lesser than the table value of chi-square (3.84) at 0.05 level of significance.
- There was no significant association found between Type of family and posttest level of knowledge score the calculated i.e. 0.898 was lesser than the table value of chi-square (5.99) at 0.05 level of significance.
- There was significant association found between

Information and posttest level of knowledge score, the calculated i.e. 395 was greater than the table value of chi-square (3.84) at 0.05 level of significance.

- There was no significant association found between Type of accident and posttest level of knowledge score the calculated i.e. 1.204 was lesser than the table value of chi-square (5.99) at 0.05 level of significance.
- There was significant association found between type of house and posttest level of knowledge score, the calculated i.e. 89.22 was greater than the table value of chi-square (5.99) at 0.05 level of significance.

There was significant association found between Number of under five children and posttest level of knowledge score, the calculated i.e. 416.79 was greater than the table value of chi-square (5.99) at 0.05 level of significance.

5. Major Findings of the Study

The obtain data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The knowledge score in pre test and post test are 457 and 909 respectively out of 1000. The total mean and mean score percentage of pre test and post test are 7.61 & mean percentage is (12.69%), total mean of post test is 15.15 & mean percentage is (25.25 %). The mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score is 8.33 and the standard deviation of pre test and post-test is 2.300 and post 4.202 respectively.

Study reveals that there was a significant difference between pre test–post test knowledge score and criteria wise analysis of pretest and posttest level of knowledge score by frequency and percentage regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children, pre test reveals that majority of subjects 75% (45) have average knowledge, 1.66% (1) have poor knowledge & 23.33% (14) have good knowledge. In post test majority of subjects 75% (45) have Good knowledge, 25% (15) have average knowledge & none of them have poor knowledge regarding prevention of home accident.

The knowledge score was related to effectiveness of self structured module on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children. The overall mean, mean percentage of pretest score is 7.61 (12.69%) with standard deviation 2.300 & overall mean, mean percentage of post test score is 15.15 (25.25%) with standard deviation 4.202 respectively standard error was 0.60. The effectiveness of self-structured module was significant. Difference between pre test–post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five year children calculated Z value is 12.55 was greater than the table value 2.00 at 0.05 level of significance, which proves the effectiveness of self structured module was effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers of under five year children, hence it was effective.

Chi-square was calculated to find out the significant association between the post test knowledge score of Mothers of under five year children with their selected socio demographic variables accepted. It reveals that there was a significant association found between the post test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of

under five year children and socio demographic variables are accepted for age, occupation, sources of information, type of house.

6. Conclusion

The study that the self structured module was effective in increasing the knowledge score among mothers of under five year children.

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